JP7-204156-A



MACHINE-ASSISTED TRANSLATION (MAT):

(19)【発行国】

(19)[ISSUING COUNTRY]

日本国特許庁(JP)

Japanese Patent Office (JP)

(12)【公報種別】

公開特許公報(A)

Laid-open (kokai) patent application number (A)

(11)【公開番号】

特開平7-204156

(11)[UNEXAMINED PATENT NUMBER]

Unexamined Japanese patent No. 7-204156

(43)【公開日】

(43)[DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION]

平成7年(1995)8月8日 August 8, Heisei 7 (1995)

(54)【発明の名称】

蛍光観察装置

(54)[TITLE]

Fluorescent observation apparatus

(51)【国際特許分類第6版】

A61B 1/00

300 D

(51)[IPC]

A61B 1/00 300 D

1/06

В

1/06

В

【審査請求】

未請求

[EXAMINATION REQUEST]

UNREQUESTED

【請求項の数】

[NUMBER OF CLAIMS] 1

【出願形態】 OL

[Application form] OL

【全頁数】

[NUMBER OF PAGES] 9

(21)【出願番号】

(21)[APPLICATION NUMBER]

特願平6-298672

Japanese Patent Application No. 6-298672

(22)【出願日】

(22)[DATE OF FILING]

平成6年(1994)12月1 December 1, Heisei 6 (1994)



日

(31)【優先権主張番号】

(31)[PRIORITY FILING NUMBER]

OF

特願平5-304428

Japanese Patent Application No. 5-304428

(32)【優先日】

(32)[DATE

EARLIEST

CLAIMED

平5(1993)12月3日

PRIORITY]

Heisei 5 (1993) December 3

(33)【優先権主張国】

(33)[COUNTRY OF EARLIEST PRIORITY]

日本(JP)

Japan (JP)

(71)【出願人】

(71)[PATENTEE/ASSIGNEE]

【識別番号】

[PATENTEE/ASSIGNEE CODE]

000000376

000000376

【氏名又は名称】

オリンパス光学工業株式会社

Olympus Optical Co., Ltd. K.K.

【住所又は居所】

[ADDRESS]

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43

Tokyo, Shibuya-ku Hatagaya 2-43-2

番2号

(72)【発明者】

(72)[INVENTOR]

【氏名】 鈴木 克哉

SUZUKI, Katsuya

【住所又は居所】

[ADDRESS]

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43

Tokyo, Shibuya-ku Hatagaya 2-43-2

番2号 オリンパス光学工業株 Olympus Optical Co., Ltd. K.K.

式会社内

(72)【発明者】

(72)[INVENTOR]

【氏名】 竹端 榮 TAKEBATA, Sakae



【住所又は居所】

[ADDRESS]

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43 Tokyo, Shibuya-ku Hatagaya 2-43-2番2号 オリンパス光学工業株 Olympus Optical Co., Ltd. K.K.

式会社内

(72)【発明者】

(72)[INVENTOR]

【氏名】 金子 守

KANEKO, Mamoru

【住所又は居所】

[ADDRESS]

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43 Tokyo, Shibuya-ku Hatagaya 2-43-2番2号 オリンパス光学工業株 Olympus Optical Co., Ltd. K.K.

式会社内

(72)【発明者】

(72)[INVENTOR]

【氏名】 吉原 雅也

YOSHIWARA, Masaya

【住所又は居所】

[ADDRESS]

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43 Tokyo, Shibuya-ku Hatagaya 2-43-2 番2号 オリンパス光学工業株 Olympus Optical Co., Ltd. K.K.

式会社内

(72)【発明者】

(72)[INVENTOR]

【氏名】 飯田 雅彦

IIDA, Masahiko

【住所又は居所】

[ADDRESS]

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43 Tokyo, Shibuya-ku Hatagaya 2-43-2番2号 オリンパス光学工業株 Olympus Optical Co., Ltd. K.K.

式会社内

(72)【発明者】

(72)[INVENTOR]

【氏名】 植田 康弘

UEDA, Yasuhiro



【住所又は居所】

[ADDRESS]

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43 Tokyo, 番2号 オリンパス光学工業株 Olympus Optical Co., Ltd. K.K. 式会社内

Shibuya-ku Hatagaya 2-43-2

(74)【代理人】

(74)[PATENT ATTORNEY]

【弁理士】

【氏名又は名称】 伊藤 進 ITOH, Susumu

(57)【要約】

(57)[SUMMARY]

【目的】

観察対象部位に応じて常に適切 な光量の励起光を照射し、最適 な観察画像を得る。

[OBJECT]

The excitation light of a quantity of light always suitable are irradiated depending on the part for an observation. The optimum observation image is obtained.

【構成】

蛍光観察装置は、光源1からの 励起光をライトガイド6を介し て観察対象部位へ照射し、観察 対象部位における励起光による **蛍光像をイメージガイド7を介** して得ることによって蛍光観察 を行うものであり、このとき、 励起光の観察対象部位における 反射光の蛍光成分をフィルタ9 を介し受光素子10で受光し、 光量制御手段2によって受光素 子10の出力を基に反射光量を 検知し、受光素子10の出力が 所定量となるよう光源1の出射

[SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION]

Fluorescent observation apparatus irradiates the excitation light from a light source 1 to the part for an observation via a light guide 6.

A fluorescent observation is performed by obtaining the fluorescent image by the excitation light in the part for an observation via the image guide 7. At this time, the fluorescent component of the reflected light in the part for an observation of excitation light is received by the light receiving element 10 via a filter 9.

The amount of reflected light is detected the output of a light receiving element 10 to a group by quantity-of-light control means 2.

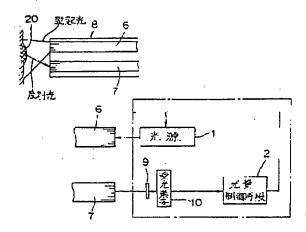
The amount of emitted lights of a light source 光量を調整するようになってい 1 is adjusted so that the output of a light



る。

receiving element 10 may be a predetermined amount.

Excited Light	
Reflected Light	
1 Light Source	
2 Light Quantity Control Means	
10 Light Receiving Element	



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

励起光を生体組織の観察対象部 位へ照射して前記励起光による において、

前記励起光を発生する光源と、 と、

前記受光素子の出力を基に反射 光量を検知し、該受光素子の出 力が所定量となるよう前記光源 の出射光量を調整する光量制御

[CLAIMS]

[CLAIM 1]

In the fluorescent observation apparatus which irradiates excitation light to the part for an 蛍光像を観察する蛍光観察装置 observation of an organism tissue, and observes the fluorescent image by abovementioned excitation light

前記励起光の観察対象部位にお The light source which generates above-ける反射光を受光する受光素子 mentioned excitation light, the light receiving element which receives the reflected light in the part for an observation of above-mentioned excitation light, the amount of reflected light is detected to a group the output of an abovementioned light receiving element.



手段と、

観察装置。

Quantity-of-light control means to adjust the を備えたことを特徴とする蛍光 amount of emitted lights of an above-mentioned light source so that the output of the light receiving element may be a predetermined amount, these were provided.

> Fluorescent observation apparatus characterised by the above-mentioned.

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】

本発明は、励起光を生体組織の 観察対象部位へ照射して前記励 起光による蛍光像を観察する蛍 光観察装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

近年、生体組織の観察対象部位 へ励起光を照射し、この励起光 によって生体組織から直接発生 する自家蛍光や生体へ注入して おいた薬物の蛍光を2次元画像 として検出し、その蛍光像から 生体組織の変性や癌等の疾患状 態(例えば、疾患の種類や浸潤 two-dimensional image. 範囲)を診断する技術が用いら れつつあり、この蛍光観察を行 うための蛍光観察装置が開発さ れている。

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION]

[0001]

[INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION]

This invention relates to the fluorescent observation apparatus which irradiates excitation light to the part for an observation of an organism tissue, and observes fluorescent image by above-mentioned excitation light.

[0002]

[PRIOR ART]

In recent years, excitation light are irradiated to the part for an observation of an organism tissue.

These excitation light detect it from an organism tissue, doing the fluorescence of the medicine injected to the home fluorescence and the organism which are generated directly as a

The technology that illness condition (for example, the variety and permeation range of the illness), such as the modification of an organism tissue and cancer, is diagnosed from that fluorescent image is used.



The fluorescent observation apparatus for performing this fluorescent observation is developed.

[0003]

生体組織に励起光を照射する と、その励起光より長い波長の 蛍光が発生する。生体における 蛍光物質としては、例えばNA DH(ニコチンアミドアデニン ヌクレオチド), FMN (フラ ビンモノヌクレオチド),ピリ ジンヌクレオチド等がある。最 近では、このような蛍光を発生 する生体内因物質と疾患との相 互関係が明確になりつつあり、 これらの蛍光により癌等の診断 が可能である。

[0004]

また、生体内へ注入する蛍光物 A (δ -amino levulinic acid) 等が用いられる。これらの蛍光 剤は癌などへの集積性があり、 これを生体内に注入して蛍光を できる。また、モノクローナル 抗体に蛍光物質を付加させ、抗 原抗体反応により病変部に蛍光 add to a monoclonal antibody. 物質を集積させる方法もある。

[0005]

[0003]

If excitation light are irradiated to an organism tissue, the fluorescence of a wavelength longer than those excitation light will occur.

It is done as the fluorescent material in the organism, for example, there are NADH (nicotinamide adenine nucleotide), FMN (flavin mononucleotide), pyridine nucleotide, etc.

Recently, the interactive relationship of the causative substances in the living body and the illness which generate such a fluorescence is becoming clear.

The diagnosis of cancer etc. is possible by these fluorescences.

[0004]

Moreover, as a fluorescent material injected to 質としては、HpD(ヘマトポ in the living body, HpD (hematoporphyrin), ルフィリン), Photofrin, AL Photofrin, ALA ((delta) -amino levulinic acid), etc. are used.

> These fluorescence agents have integrated property, such as cancer.

An illness part can be diagnosed by injecting 観察することで疾患部位を診断 this in the living body and observing a fluorescence.

Moreover, a fluorescent material is made to

There is also a method of making a disease part integrate a fluorescent material by the antigen antibody reaction.

[0005]



が用いられ、励起光を生体組織 light is usea. へ照射することによって観察対 起光による生体組織における微 弱な蛍光を検出して2次元の蛍 光画像を生成し、観察、診断を 行う。

励起光としては例えばレーザ光 It is done as excitation light, for example, a laser

The fluorescent image of the part for an 象部位の蛍光像を得る。この励 observation is obtained by irradiating excitation light to an organism tissue.

> The weak fluorescence in the organism tissue by these excitation light is detected, and a twodimensional fluorescent image is generated.

An observation and diagnosis performed.

[0006]

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課 題】

前述のような蛍光観察装置にお いて、従来は蛍光観察用の光源 が出射され、観察対象部位へ照 射されるようになっている。こ のため、観察対象部位の状況に よっては、適切な光量の反射光 が得られず、良好な蛍光観察画 像が得られない場合が生じる恐 れがある。

[PROBLEM ADDRESSED]

In fluorescent observation apparatus, it radiates conventionally the excitation light of a quantity of light always fixed from the light source for a からは常に一定の光量の励起光 fluorescent observation as mentioned above.

It irradiates to the part for an observation.

For this reason, there is a possibility that the case where the reflected light of a suitable quantity of light is not obtained, and a favourable fluorescent observation image is not obtained according to the situation of the part for an observation may result.

[0007]

本発明は、これらの事情に鑑み てなされたもので、観察対象部 位に応じて常に適切な光量の励 適な観察画像を得ることが可能 な蛍光観察装置を提供すること を目的としている。

[0007]

This invention was formed in consideration of these situations, and can irradiate the excitation light of a quantity of light always suitable 起光を照射することができ、最 depending on the part for an observation.

> It aims at offering the fluorescent observation apparatus which can obtain the optimum observation image.



[0008]

[8000]

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明による蛍光観察装置は、 位へ照射して前記励起光による 蛍光像を観察する装置におい て、前記励起光を発生する光源 と、前記励起光の観察対象部位 における反射光を受光する受光 素子と、前記受光素子の出力を 基に反射光量を検知し、該受光 素子の出力が所定量となるよう 前記光源の出射光量を調整する ある。

[SOLUTION OF THE INVENTION] The fluorescent observation apparatus by this

励起光を生体組織の観察対象部 invention becomes as follows in the apparatus which irradiates excitation light to the part for an observation of an organism tissue, and observes the fluorescent image by abovementioned excitation light. The amount of reflected light is detected to a group the output of the light source which generates abovementioned excitation light, the light receiving element which receives the reflected light in the part for an observation of above-mentioned 光量制御手段とを備えたもので excitation light, and an above-mentioned light receiving element.

> Quantity-of-light control means to adjust the amount of emitted lights of an above-mentioned light source so that the output of the light receiving element may be a predetermined amount is provided.

[0009]

[0009]

【作用】

像を観察する際に、受光素子に 制御手段によって、前記受光素 子の出力を基に反射光量を検知 源の出射光量を調整する。

[Effect]

励起光を生体組織の観察対象部 The reflected light at the time of irradiating 位へ照射して励起光による蛍光 excitation light to the part for an observation of an organism tissue, and observing the より前記励起光の観察対象部位 fluorescent image by excitation light is received における反射光を受光し、光量 to the part for an observation of abovementioned excitation light by the light receiving element.

し、該受光素子の出力が所定量 By quantity-of-light control means, the amount となるよう励起光を発生する光 of reflected light is detected to a group the output of an above-mentioned light receiving element.



The amount of emitted lights of the light source which generates excitation light so that the output of the light receiving element may be a predetermined amount is adjusted.

[0010]

【実施例】

以下、図面を参照して本発明の 実施例を説明する。図1ないし 図3は本発明の第1実施例に係 り、図1は蛍光観察装置の主要 部の構成を示す構成説明図、図 2は蛍光観察装置として内視鏡 を用いた例の全体構成を示す構 成説明図、図3は生体組織の観 察対象部位における蛍光のスペー クトラムを示す特性図である。

[0011]

リウムーカドミウム) レーザ光 fluorescent observation 発生手段を有する光源1を備え ている。

[0012]

蛍光観察装置として内視鏡を用 いた構成例を図2に示す。蛍光 endoscope 観察装置は、前記光源1とこの apparatus is shown in Fig. 2. 光源1の出射光量を制御する光 量制御手段2とを備えた光源装 quantity-or-light

[0010]

[Example]

Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

Figs. 1 to 3 relate to the 1st example of this invention.

Fig. 1 is a component explanatory drawing showing the component of the principal part of fluorescent observation apparatus. Fig. 2 is a component explanatory drawing showing the entire component of the example using the endoscope fluorescent observation as apparatus. Fig. 3 is a characteristic view showing the fluorescent spectrum in the part for an observation of an organism tissue.

[0011]

本実施例の蛍光観察装置は、励 The fluorescent observation apparatus of this 起光を発生する蛍光観察用の光 example is provided with the light source 1 源として、例えばHe-Cd(ヘ which considers as the light source for a which generates excitation light, for example, has He-Cd (helium-caemium) laser light generating means.

[0012]

The example of a component using the as fluorescent observation

The light source device 3 provided with control means 2 that



視鏡4のライトガイドケーブル 5が接続され、ケーブル内に挿 通したライトガイド6の入射端 ようになっている。

置3が設けられている。光源装 fluorescent observation apparatus controls the 置3には、蛍光観察に用いる内 amount of emitted lights of the abovementioned light source 1 and this light source 1 is providea.

The light-guide cable 5 of an endoscope 4 used が光源 1 の出射部に配置される for a fluorescent observation is connected to a light source device 3.

> The incidence end of a light guide 6 passed through in the cable arranges on the radiation part of a light source 1.

[0013]

ガイド7とが挿入部内に延設さ れて構成されている。励起光は 4 is comprised. 観察対象部位における蛍光の反 observation. 部位の蛍光像を得られるように hand side by the image guide 7. なっている。

[0013]

内視鏡 4 は、光源 1 からの励起 The light guide 6 which transmits the excitation 光を伝達するライトガイド6 light from a light source 1, and the image guide と、観察対象部位における反射 7 which transmits the fluorescent image of the 光の蛍光像を伝達するイメージ reflected light in the part for an observation are installed in an insertion part, and the endoscope

ライトガイド 6 により内視鏡挿 Excitation light are transmitted by the light guide 入部の先端部8まで伝達されて 6 to the point 8 of an endoscope insertion part, 観察対象部位に照射され、一方、 and are mradiated by the part for an

射光はイメージガイド7により On the one side, fluorescent reflected light in 手元側まで伝達され、観察対象 the part for an observation is transmitted to a

> The fluorescent image of the part for an observation is obtained.

[0014]

図1に示す。イメージガイド7

[0014]

光源1の光量制御に係る構成を The component based on the quantity-of-light control of a light source 1 is shown in Fig. 1. の出射端近傍には、励起光成分 Near the radiation end of the image guide 7, the を除去するフィルタ(例えば4 filter (for example, filter from which 350-500 nm 4.2 nm カットフィルタ等の3 wavelength bands, such as 442 nm cut filter, 50~500 nm の波長帯域を are removed) 9 from which an excitation-light 除去するフィルタ) 9 とフォト component is removed, and the light receiving



ダイオード等からなる受光素子 10とが設けられ、受光素子1 0によって観察対象部位におけ る反射光の蛍光成分を受光する ようになっている。受光素子1 0は光量制御手段2に接続され ており、光量制御手段2によっ て受光素子10の出力を基に観 察対象部位における反射光量を 検出するようになっている。光 量制御手段2の制御出力は光源 1に接続され、光量制御手段2 は前記反射光量に応じて制御信 号を光源1に送出し、受光素子 10の出力が所定量となるよう に光源1の出射光量を制御する ようになっている。

element 10 which consists of a photodiode etc. are provided.

The fluorescent component of the reflected light in the part for an observation is received by the light receiving element 10.

The light receiving element 10 is connected to quantity-of-light control means 2.

By quantity-of-light control means 2, the output of a light receiving element 10 is detected to a group, and the amount of reflected light is detected to the part for an observation.

The control output of quantity-of-light control means 2 is connected to a light source 1.

Quantity-or-light control means 2 is a control signal a sending to a light source 1 depending on an above-mentioned reflected-light quantity.

The amount of emitted lights of a light source 1 is controlled so that the output of a light receiving element 10 is a predetermined amount.

[0015]

図1の受光素子等の具体的な配置構成例を図2に示す。内視鏡4の挿入部基端側の接眼部11には、イメージガイド7の出射端が配置され、イメージガ光で力が配置された反射光素子の分光素が設けられており、分光素子12を分して前記反射光を受り、分光を受けられて前記フィルタ9及び受光素子10は内視鏡操作部に設ける

[0015]

The concrete examples of an arrangement component, such as the light receiving element of Fig. 1, are shown in Fig. 2.

The radiation end of the image guide 7 is arranged on the eye-piece part 11 at the side of the insertion-part base end of an endoscope 4.

The spectroscopy elements 12, such as a prism, are provided in the optical path of the reflected light transmitted by the image guide 7.

The above-mentioned filter 9 and the above-mentioned light receiving element 10 are arranged to the light-receiving possible position in above-mentioned reflected light via the



ようにしても良い。受光素子1 0は、ライトガイドケーブル5 光源装置3の光量制御手段2に endoscope operating part. 接続されている。

spectroscopy element 12.

In addition it may be made to provide the filter 内を挿通された信号線を介して 9 and the light receiving element 10 in an

> The light receiving element 10 is connected to quantity-of-light control means 2 of a light source device 3 via the signal line passed through in the inside of the light-guide cable 5.

[0016]

観察用カメラ13が接続される ようになっており、蛍光観察用 カメラ13によって観察対象部 位の蛍光像を撮像し、蛍光観察 画像を得るようになっている。 蛍光観察用カメラ13には、蛍 画像処理装置14、モニタ15 が順に接続され、蛍光画像処理 装置14で信号処理されて得ら れた蛍光観察画像がモニタ15 に表示されるようになってい る。

[0016]

内視鏡の接眼部11には、蛍光 The fluorescent camera for an observation 13 connects with the eye-piece part 11 of an endoscope.

> The fluorescent image of the part for an observation is picked up with the fluorescent camera for an observation 13.

A fluorescent observation image is obtained. 光像の撮像信号を処理する蛍光 The fluorescent image processor 14 which processes the image-pick-up signal of a fluorescent image, and the monitor 15 are sequentially connected to the fluorescent camera for an observation 13.

> The flucrescent observation image which the signal processing was performed and was obtained by the fluorescent image processor 14 displays to a monitor 15.

[0017]

物レンズ16、蛍光成分を通過 させるフィルタ17、フィルタ 17を透過した像を増幅するイ メージインテンシファイア (I.I.) 18、イメージインテン する撮像素子としてのCCD1 camera for an observation 13.

[0017]

蛍光観察用カメラ13には、対 CCD 19 as an image-pick-up element which picks up the output image of the image intensifier (i.i.) 18 which amplifies the image which transmitted the objective lens 16, the filter 17 which bypasses a fluorescent component, and the filter 17, and the image シファイア18の出力像を振像 intensifier 🖽 is provided in the fluorescent



9が設けられ、CCD19の出 るようになっている。

The image-pick-up signal of the output of 力の撮像信号が蛍光画像処理装 CCD 19 sends and performs a signal 置14に送られて信号処理され processing to the fluorescent image processor

[0018]

本実施例の蛍光観察装置を用い て蛍光画像の観察、診断を行う した励起光としてのレーザ光を 内視鏡4のライトガイド6を通 して観察対象部位(被写体) 2 0に照射する。すると、照射さ れたレーザ光は観察対象部位2 0にて反射され、レーザ光より 長い波長の蛍光が発生し、反射 光として内視鏡4のイメージガ イド7に入射する。この反射光 laser light Joccurs. は、イメージガイド7を通って イメージガイド7の出射端より 出射され、分光素子12,フィ ルタ9を介して受光素子10に 入射されると共に、接眼レンズ を介して蛍光観察用カメラ13 へ入射される。

[0018]

When performing an observation of a fluorescent image, and a diagnosis using the 際には、まず、光源1より発生 fluorescent observation apparatus of this example, tirst, the light guide 6 of an endoscope 4 is passed through, and the laser light as excitation light generated from the light source 1 is irradiated to the part (photographed object) for an observation 20.

> Then, the irradiated laser light is reflected by the part for an observation 20.

> The fluorescence of a wavelength longer than a

Incidence is performed to the image guide 7 of an endoscope 4 as reflected light.

It radiates inis reflected light from the radiation end of the image guide 7 through the image guide 7.

While incidence is performed to a light receiving element 10 via the spectroscopy element 12 and the filter 9, incidence is performed via an eyepiece to the fluorescent camera for an observation 13.

[0019]

の反射光の光量に応じた出力信 号を出力し、光量制御手段2は、 前記受光素子10の出力信号を fluorescence.

[0019]

受光素子10は、受光した蛍光 A light receiving element 10 outputs an output signal depending on the quantity of light of the reflected light of a light-receiving bottom

読み取って反射光の光量を検出 Quantity-cr-light control means 2 reads the し、この反射光量の値が所定値、 output signal of the above-mentioned light



源の出力(照射光)を制御する of light of reflected light. 制御信号を出力して光源1の出 射光量を調整する。

例えば常に一定となるように光 receiving element 10, and detects the quantity

The value of this amount of reflected light outputs predetermined value, for example, control signal which controls the output (irradiation light) of a light source to become always fixed, and the amount of emitted lights of a light source 1 is adjusted.

[0020]

一方、蛍光観察用カメラ13に よって観察対象部位の蛍光像を 撮像し、蛍光画像処理装置14 において撮像信号を処理して蛍 表示する。

[0020]

On the one side, the fluorescent image of the part for an observation is picked up with the fluorescent camera for an observation 13.

An image-pick-up signal is processed in the 光観察画像としてモニタ15に fluorescent image processor 14, and it considers as a fluorescent observation image, and displays to a monitor 15.

[0021]

= 6 3 0 nm 以上の帯域通過フ ィルタとを用い、これらのフィ ルタを順次光路中に介挿してそ of each band is picked up. れぞれの帯域の蛍光像を撮像す る。

[0021]

このとき、フィルタ17として、 At this time, it considers as a filter 17, for 例えばん 1 = 480 \sim 520 example, these filters are sequentially placed in nm の帯域通過フィルタとλ 2 an optica: path using a λ 1=480-520 nm bandpass filter and the bandpass filter more than λ 2=330 nm, and the fluorescent image

[0022]

ける可視領域の蛍光のスペクト 起光を 10 とすると 10 より り、正常部位では特に λ 1 付近 で強く、病変部では弱くなる。

[0022]

励起光による観察対象部位にお The fluorescent spectrum of the visualisation area in the part for an observation by excitation ラムは、図 3 に示すように、励 light will be a strong distribution of the band of a wavelength longer than λ 0, if excitation light 長い波長の帯域の強度分布とな are made lato λ 0 as shown in Fig. 3.

> By especially the normal part, it is strong near λ 1.



よって、特に入1付近の蛍光強 度から正常部位と病変部との判 別が可能であり、このような蛍 光画像によって癌等の病変部の 診断ができる。

[0023]

組織の性状を判別可能な蛍光画 像を生成する。

[0024]

本実施例では、観察対象部位か らの反射光量を読み取り、観察 対象部位の状態が変化しても常 に所定光量(一定の光量)の反 射光が得られるように光源の出 射光量を所定の強度に調整す る。これにより、観察対象部位 に応じて常に適切な光量の励起 光を照射することができ、観察 対象部位によらず常に同様の良 好な状態で観察対象部位からの 反射光を得て蛍光像を撮像する ことができ、目的の診断が行え るよう良好な蛍光観察画像を得 ることが可能となる。

In a disease part, it becomes weak.

Therefore, the discrimination with a normal part and a disease part is especially possible from the fluorescence intensity near λ 1.

A diagnosis of disease parts, such as cancer, can be performed by such fluorescent image.

[0023]

蛍光画像処理装置14において In the fluorescent image processor 14, the は、例えばん 1 とん 2 の蛍光 calculation which requires for the ratio or the 像の画像信号より入 1 と入 2 difference of a fluorescence intensity in 入 1 における蛍光強度の比率または and λ 2 from the image signal of the 差分を求める演算を行い、生体 fluorescen: image of λ 1 and λ 2 is performea.

> The fluorescent image which can distinguish the characteristic of an organism tissue is generated.

[0024]

In this example, the amount of reflected light from the part for an observation is read.

Even when the condition of the part for an observation varies, the amount of emitted lights of a light source is adjusted to predetermined strength so that the reflected light of a predetermined quantity of light (fixed quantity of light) may always be obtained.

Thereby, the excitation light of a quantity of light always suitable can be irradiated depending on the part for an observation.

It cannot be based on the part for an observation, but the reflected light from the part for an observation can always be obtained in the similar favourable condition, and a fluorescent image can be picked up.

A favourable fluorescent observation image



can be obtained so that the objective can be diagnosea.

[0025]

図4は本発明の第2実施例に係 る蛍光観察装置の全体構成を示 す構成説明図である。

[0026]

第2実施例は、通常の白色照明 光による内視鏡観察と蛍光観察 との両方を行う蛍光観察装置の 構成例であり、光量制御に係る 受光素子を内視鏡の接眼部と蛍 光観察用カメラとの間に介挿す るアダプタ内に設けたものであ る。

[0027]

内視鏡4の接眼部には、通常の 内視鏡観察用と蛍光観察用とに 被写体像の光路を切換えるアダ プタ21が装着され、このアダ プタ21を介して蛍光観察用カ メラ13が接続されるようにな っている。アダプタ21には、 内視鏡4で得られた像を切換え る切換ミラー22が設けられ、 この切換ミラー22の側方に通 adapter 21 is provided. 常の内視鏡観察像を撮像するC らに切換ミラー22の後方には in a side direction is arranged. 分光素子12を介してフィルタ

[0025]

Fig. 4 is a component explanatory drawing showing the entire component of fluorescent observation apparatus based on the 2nd example of this invention.

[0026]

The 2nd example is an example of a component of the fluorescent observation apparatus which performs both endoscope observation by the usual white illumination light, and fluorescent observation.

The light receiving element based on a quantity-or-light control is provided in the adapter placed between the eye-piece part of an endoscope, and the fluorescent camera for an observation.

[0027]

The adapter 21 which switches the optical path of a photographed-object image to the usual object for an endoscope observation and a fluorescent observation is mounted on the eyepiece part of an endoscope 4.

The fluorescent camera for an observation 13 connects via this adapter 21.

The switching mirror 22 which switches the image obtained by the endoscope 4 to an

CCD 25 of this switching mirror 22 which CD23が配置されている。さ picks up a usual endoscope observation image

Furthermore behind the switching mirror 22,



光源装置3内の光量制御手段2 ている。

[0028]

そして、蛍光観察用カメラ13 には蛍光観察用画像処理装置2 4が、アダプタ21内のCCD 置25がそれぞれ接続され、各 画像処理装置で生成された観察 画像が表示装置26に表示され るようになっている。

[0029]

通常の内視鏡観察を行う場合に は、図示しない白色光源より照 明光を観察対象部位へ照射し、 切換ミラー22を切り換えて内 視鏡4で得られた被写体像をC CD23に入射させて撮像す る。そして、通常観察用画像処 理装置25において撮像信号を 処理して通常観察画像として表 示装置26に表示する。

[0030]

9及び受光素子10が配設され the filter S and the light receiving element 10 ている。受光素子10は、内視 are arranged via the spectroscopy element 12. 鏡内を挿通した信号線を介して A light receiving element 10 is connected to quantity-or-light control means 2 in a light に接続され、反射光量に応じた source device 3 via the signal line which passed 出力信号を送出するようになっ through the inside of an endoscope.

> An output signal is sent out depending on a reflected-light quantity.

[0028]

And, the muorescent image processor for an observation 24 is connected with fluorescent camera for an observation 13, and 23には通常観察用画像処理装 the usual image processor for an observation 25 is respectively connected to CCD 23 in an adapter 21.

> The observation image generated by each image processor displays to a display device 26.

[0029]

In performing a usual endoscope observation, it irradiates an illumination light from a white (not illustrated) light source to the part for an observation.

It picks up by performing incidence of the photographed-object image which switches the switching mirror 22 and was obtained by the endoscope 4 to CCD 23.

And, an image-pick-up signal is processed in the usual image processor for an observation 25, and it considers as a usual observation image, and displays to a display device 26.

[0030]

一方、蛍光観察を行う場合には、 On the one side, in performing a fluorescent



光源1より励起光を観察対象部 位へ照射し、切換ミラー22を 切り換えて内視鏡4で得られた 被写体の蛍光像を蛍光観察用カ メラ13に入射させて撮像す る。そして、蛍光観察用画像処 理装置24において撮像信号を 処理して蛍光観察画像として表 示装置26に表示する。このと き、観察対象部位からの反射光 を受光素子10で受光し、第1 実施例と同様に光量制御手段2 によって光源1の出射光量を制 御する。

observation, it irradiates excitation light from a light source 1 to the part for an observation.

It picks up by performing incidence of the fluorescent image of the photographed object which switches the switching mirror 22 and was obtained by the endoscope 4 to the fluorescent camera for an observation 13.

And, an image-pick-up signal is processed in the fluorescent image processor for observation 24, and it considers as a fluorescent observation image, and displays to a display device 26.

At this time, the reflected light from the part for an observation is received by the light receiving element 10.

The amount of emitted lights of a light source 1 is controlled by quantity-of-light control means 2 as the 1st example.

[0031]

このように、光量制御に係る受 光素子は内視鏡の内部に限らず 接眼部と蛍光観察用カメラとの 間のアダプタに設けることもで きる。従って本実施例によれば、 内視鏡接眼部や蛍光観察用カメ ラ内に新たに受光素子を取り付 けることなく、アダプタを接続 することで白色照明光による内 視鏡観察と励起光による蛍光観 察とを切換えることが可能であ ると共に、このときの受光素子 の出力により、第1実施例と同 様に常に所定光量の反射光が得 られるように光源の出射光量を

[0031]

Thus, the light receiving element based on a quantity-or-right control cannot be restricted to the inside of an endoscope, but can also be provided in the adapter between an eye-piece part and the fluorescent camera for an observation.

Therefore by the output of the light receiving element at this time, the amount of emitted lights of a light source can be adjusted so that the reflected light of a predetermined quantity of light may always be obtained as the 1st example while it is possible to switch the endoscope observation by the white illumination light and the fluorescent observation by excitation light by connecting an adapter 調整することができ、良好な蛍 according to this example, without attaching a



る。

光観察画像を得ることができ light receiving element newly in an endoscope eye-piece part or the fluorescent camera for an observation.

> A favourable fluorescent observation image can be obtained.

[0032]

図5は本発明の第3実施例に係 る蛍光観察装置の蛍光観察用カ 図である。

[0032]

Fig. 5 is a component explanatory drawing showing the fluorescent camera peripheral メラ周辺の構成を示す構成説明 component for an observation of the fluorescent observation apparatus based on the 3rd example of this invention.

[0033]

第3実施例は、光量制御に係る に設けた構成例である。

[0033]

The 3rd example is an example of a component 受光素子を蛍光観察用カメラ内 which provided the light receiving element based on a quantity-of-light control in the fluorescent camera for an observation.

[0034]

レンズ16の後方に分光素子1 2、フィルタリ及び受光素子1 らの反射光を受光できるように 12の後方にフィルタ17、イ メージインテンシファイア1 光像を撮像可能になっている。

[0034]

内視鏡の接眼部に接続される蛍 The spectroscopy element 12, the filter 9, and 光観察用カメラ28には、対物 the light receiving element 10 are provided behind an objective lens 16 at the fluorescent camera for an observation 28 connected to the O が設けられ、観察対象部位か eye-piece part of an endoscope.

It has come to be able to do the light なっている。そして、分光素子 reception of the reflected light from the part for an observation.

And, a filter 17, the image intensifier 18, and 8、CCD19が設けられ、蛍 CCD 19 are provided behind the spectroscopy element 12.

> The image pick-up of a fluorescent image is attained.

[0035]

[0035]

蛍光観察用カメラ28内の受光 The light receiving element 10 in the fluorescent



素子10は、カメラより延出さ 光源装置3内の光量制御手段2 に接続され、反射光量に応じた extended from the camera. 出力信号を送出するようになっ ている。なお、受光素子10は、 reflected-light quantity. 蛍光観察用カメラ28から蛍光 画像処理装置14を通してケー ブルにより光源装置3の光量制 も良い。

[0036]

おいても、第1実施例と同様に 察画像を得ることができる。

[0037]

観察装置においては、内視鏡の 接眼部に蛍光観察用のカメラを 取り付けて蛍光像を撮像するの が一般的である。このような内 視鏡に接続される蛍光観察用カ メラ51内に対物光学系52、 蛍光成分を通過させるフィルタ

camera for an observation 28 is connected to れた信号ケーブル29を介して quantity-of-light control means 2 in a light source device 3 via the signal cable 29

An output signal is sent out depending on a

In addition, a light receiving element 10 passes through the fluorescent processor 14 from the fluorescent camera for 御手段 2 に接続するようにして an observation 28, and may be made to connect it to quantity-of-light control means 2 of a light source device 3 with a cable.

[0036]

このように、光量制御に係る受 Thus, the light receiving element based on a 光素子を蛍光観察用カメラ内に quantity-of-light control can also be provided in 設けることもでき、この場合に the fluorescent camera for an observation.

Also in this case, the amount of emitted lights 常に所定光量の反射光が得られ of a light source can be adjusted so that the るように光源の出射光量を調整 reflected light of a predetermined quantity of することができ、良好な蛍光観 light may always be obtained as the 1st example.

> A favourable fluorescent observation image can be obtained.

[0037]

ところで、内视鏡を用いた蛍光 Incidentally, in the fluorescent observation apparatus using the endoscope, it is common to attach the camera for a fluorescent observation in the eye-piece part of an endoscope, and to pick up a riuorescent image.

CCD 55 is provided as the filter 53 with which メラは、図6に示すように、カ the fluorescent camera for an observation connected to such an endoscope bypasses the objective optical system 52 and a fluorescent 53、撮像素子としてCCD 5 component in a camera 51 as shown in Fig. 6,



5が設けられ、さらに、励起光 and an image-pick-up element. による観察対象部位の蛍光は微 増幅手段としてイメージインテ ンシファイア (I.I.) 5 4 が配設 されて構成されている。

[0038]

このイメージインテンシファイ ア54としては、例えばカスケ ード型 1.1.などが一般に用いら れるが、このようなイメージイ ンテンシファイアは大型のもの であり、イメージインテンシフ アイア54を設けることによっ て蛍光観察用カメラ51が大型 いた。このため、蛍光観察用カ メラ51を内視鏡の接眼部11 に装着した際に、操作部近傍を 通常の内視鏡観察時のように手 で把持して操作することが困難 であり、カメラ部を支持する支 持手段が必要となっていた。す なわち、図6に示すような蛍光 観察用カメラ51の部分を支持 するアーム等の支持部材56を 画像処理装置本体57とか図示 しない天井や診断を行うベッド 等の一部に取り付け、このよう な支持手段によってカメラ部を 支えることで術者への負担を軽 減することが行われていた。し かし、支持部材のために内視鏡 単体に比べて操作性が劣ってし まうという不具合があった。

Furthermore, since it is weak, as amplification 弱なものであるため、蛍光像の means of a fluorescent image, the image intensifier (I.I.) 54 is arranged and the fluorescence of the part for an observation by excitation light is comprised.

[0038]

It is done as this image intensifier 54, for example, cascade type I.I. etc. is used generally.

However, such an image intensifier is largesized. The fluorescent camera for observation 51 enlarges by providing the image intensifier 54. Moreover it was heavy.

For this reason, when mounting the 化し、また重くなってしまって fluorescent camera for an observation 51 on the eye-piece part 11 of an endoscope, it is difficult to hold near the operating part by hand at the time of a usual endoscope observation, and to operate it.

> Support means which supports a camera part was required.

> That is, the support members 56, such as the arm which supports the part of the fluorescent camera for an observation 51 which is shown in Fig. 6, are attached in the one parts which perform the image-processor main body 57, the ceiling not to illustrate, and a diagnosis, such as a bea.

Reducing the burden to an operator with supporting a camera part by such support means was performed.

However, there was fault that operativity will be inferior compared with an endoscope simple substance for a support member.

Ý. .



[0039]

以下に、蛍光像の増幅手段を小 化が実現可能な蛍光観察装置の 構成例を示す。

[0040]

図7及び図8は蛍光像の増幅手 段を小型化した蛍光観察装置の 第1の構成例に係り、図7は蛍 光観察用カメラ周辺の概略構成 of a fluorescent image in size. を示す構成説明図、図8は蛍光 像の増幅手段としてのMCPの showing めの作用説明図である。

[0041]

蛍光観察を行う際に内視鏡4の 接眼部11に接続される蛍光観 察用カメラ31は、対物レンズ 16、蛍光成分を通過させるフ ィルタ17、フィルタ17を透っ 過した像を増幅する増幅手段と してのMCP (Micro Channel Plate.例えば近接集東型MCP-CP32の出力像を撮像するC り、撮像信号を蛍光観察用画像

[0039]

Less than, amplification means of a fluorescent 型化し蛍光観察用カメラの小型 image is reduced in size in below, and the example of a component of the fluorescent observation apparatus which can materialise a size-reduction of the fluorescent camera for an observation is shown.

[0040]

Fig. 7 and 8 concerns on the example of a 1st component of the fluorescent observation apparatus which reduced amplification means

Fig. 7 is a component explanatory drawing the camera peripheral 概略構成及び作用を説明するた component for a fluorescent observation. Fig. 8 is an effect explanatory drawing for explaining the schematic component and a schematic effect of MCP as amplification means of a fluorescent image.

[0041]

The fluorescent camera for an observation 31 connected to the eye-piece part 11 of an endoscope 4 when performing a fluorescent observation is provided with CCD 19 which picks up the output image of MCP (Micro Channel Plate, for example, proximity focus type MiCP-I.I. etc., is referred to)32 and MCP 32 as amplification means to amplify the image I.I. などとも称する) 32、M which transmitted the objective lens 16, the filter 17 which bypasses a fluorescent CD19を備えて構成されてお component, and the filter 17, and is comprised.

An image-pick-up signal is outputted to the 処理装置24〜出力するように fluorescent image processor for an observation:



なっている。

[0042]

内視鏡4のイメージガイド内を 通過した観察対象部位からの反 射光は、接眼部11に取り付け られた蛍光観察用カメラ31の 対物レンズ16を通過し、フィ ルタ17によって励起光成分を 除去されてMCP32に入射さ れる。

[0043]

MCP32は、図8に示すよう に薄板に多数の細孔のチャンネ ルを有しており、前後に光電面 ている。MCP32に入射され た光は、光電画33を通ってM CPの1つ1つのチャンネル内 で電子を発生し、両面の電極に 所定電圧35を加えることで増 射される。ここで、MCP32 に入射された蛍光像の光は10 てCCD19へと入射される。 このMCP32により、微弱な incidence is performed to CCD 19. 観察対象部位の蛍光像が増幅さ れて可視光線像となり、CCD 19によって撮像される。MC P32は、一般のイメージイン テンシファイアに比べてはるか に小型で、カスケード型 I.I.に匹

24.

[0042]

The reflected light from the part for an observation which bypassed through the inside of the image guide of an endoscope 4 bypasses the objective lens 16 of the fluorescent camera for an observation 31 attached in the eye-piece part 11.

With a filter 17, an excitation-light component is removed and incidence is performed to MCP 32.

[0043]

MCP 32 has the channel of many pores in the thin plate, as shown in Fig. 8.

The photocathode 33 and the fluorescent 33と蛍光面34とが設けられ screen 34 are provided forward and backward. The light by which incidence was performed to MCP 32 generates an electron within the channel of each of MCPs through a photocathode 33.

It is amplified by adding the predetermined 幅され、蛍光iii 3 4 を通って出 voltage 35 to a double-sided electrode.

It radiates through a fluorescent screen 34.

Here, the light of the fluorescent image by 00~1000倍に増幅され which incidence was performed to MCP 32 is amplified by 1000-10000 increment, and

The fluorescent image of the weak part for an observation is amplified by this MCP 32, and it becomes a visible-ray image by it. CCD 19 picks up. MCP 32 is far small-sized compared with a general image intensifier. Since there is the degree of increment of the beam image 敵する光束像倍度を有している rivalled in cascade type I.I., it becomes as



ができる。

[0044]

CCD19において蛍光像は電 気信号に変換されて撮像信号と して蛍光観察川画像処理装置 2 4へ出力され、画像処理装置で 信号処理されてモニタへ蛍光観 察画像として出力される。

[0045]

としてイメージインテンシファ イアの代わりにMCPをCCD の前に配設することにより、蛍 光像の増幅手段を小型にでき、 fluorescent image. 蛍光観察用カメラの小型化、軽 カメラを内視鏡の接眼部に取り 付けた際にカメラの支持手段を 必要とせず自由に蛍光観察用カ メラや操作部を持って操作する ことが可能となる。よって、蛍 光観察時の操作性を向上でき fluorescent operating part. る。

[0046]

図9は蛍光像の増幅手段を小型 化した蛍光観察装置の第2の構 成例に係る装置全体の概略構成 図である。

ため、小さな空間で微弱な蛍光 follows The light of strength of the weak から目的の強度の光を得ること fluorescent from objective can be obtained in small space.

[0044]

In CCD 19, a fluorescent image is converted into an electrical signal, and it is outputted to the fluorescent image processor for an observation 24 as an image-pick-up signal.

A signal processing is performed by the image processor and it is outputted to a monitor as a fluorescent observation image.

[0045]

このように、蛍光像の増幅手段 Thus. amplification means of a fluorescent image can be made small-sized by arranging MCP before CCD instead of an image intensifier as amplification means of a

Since a size-reduction of the fluorescent 量化ができるため、蛍光観察用 camera for an observation and weight reduction are made, when attaching the fluorescent camera for an observation in the eye-piece part of an engoscope, support means of a camera is not needed but it can be freely operated with the fluorescent camera for an observation and a

> Therefore, the operativity at the time of a fluorescent observation can be improved.

[0046]

Fig. 9 is a schematic block diagram of the entire apparatus based on the example of a 2nd component of the fluorescent observation apparatus which reduced amplification means of a fluorescent image in size.

د د دونون



[0047]

本例は、挿入部先端部にCCD を備えた電子内視鏡36を用い た装置の例であり、内視鏡36 の挿入部先端部37には、対物 CCD. 光学系38の後側にフィルタ1 7、MCP32、CCD19が 設けられている。この内視鏡3 6が接続される観察装置39に は、励起光を発生する光源1と、 MCP32を駆動するMCP駆 動部40と、蛍光画像の信号処 理を行う蛍光画像処理装置14 とが設けられ、光源1からの励 起光を内視鏡36のライトガイ ド6へ入射すると共に、内視鏡 36で得られた蛍光像を信号処 理してモニタ15へ画像信号と して出力し、蛍光観察画像を表 示させるようになっている。

[0048]

このように、内視鏡の挿入部先端部内にフィルタ,MCP,CD等を設けることもでき、この場合、内視鏡で所望の明るさの蛍光像を得るようにすることが可能となるため装置を小型化でき、より操作性を向上させることができる。

[0049]

[0047]

The example of this is an example of the apparatus using the electron endoscope 36 which provided the insertion-part point with CCD.

A filter 17, and MCP 32 and CCD 19 are provided in the insertion-part point 37 of an endoscope 36 at the rear side of the objective optical system 38.

The light source 1 which generates excitation light, the MCP drive part 40 which drives MCP 32, and the fluorescent image processor 14 which performs the signal processing of a fluorescent image are provided in the observation apparatus 39 to which this endoscope 36 is connected.

While performing incidence of the excitation light from a light source 1 to the light guide 6 of an endoscope 36, the signal processing of the fluorescent image obtained by the endoscope 36 is performed, and it outputs to a monitor 15 as an image signal.

A fluorescent observation image is displayed.

[0048]

Thus, a filter, MCP, and CCD degree can also be provided in the insertion-part end circles of an endoscope.

In this case, since the fluorescent image of a desired brightness can be obtained by the endoscope, apparatus can be reduced in size.

Operativity can be improved more.

[0049]



トローラ81と、タイミングコ ントローラ81によるアダプタ 像制御装置80にはフットスイ ッチ83が接続され、このフッ トスイッチ83からの画像の切 換え指示に基づいてアダプタ及 うになっている。

[0060]

力端にはモニタ84が接続さ れ、ビデオ切換回路82によっ て選択された蛍光観察画像信号 タ84に入力されて蛍光観察画 像または通常観察画像が表示さ れるようになっている。

[0061]

察を行う際には、フットスイッ を出力し、アダプタ64、67 え、蛍光観察または通常観察を adapters 64 and 67. 選択する。

[0062]

adapter for cameras 67, and controls switching timing or the switching mirrors 65 and 70, and の切り換え制御に同期して蛍光 the video switching circuit 82 which switches a 観察画像信号と通常観察画像信 fluorescent observation image signal and a 号とを切り換えるビデオ切換回 usual observation image signal synchronising 路82とを備えている。観察画 with the switching control of the adapter by the timing controller 81.

> A foot switch 83 is connected to the observation image control apparatus 80.

An adapter and an image signal switch based び画像信号が切り換えられるよ on the switching indication of the image from this foot switch 83.

[0060]

観察画像制御装置80の画像出 A monitor 84 is connected to the image output end of the observation image control apparatus 80.

The illuorescent observation image signal または通常観察画像信号がモニ chosen by the video switching circuit 82 or a usual observation image signal is input into a monitor 84, and a fluorescent observation image or a usual observation image displays.

[0061]

本例の蛍光観察装置において観 When observing in the fluorescent observation apparatus of the example of this, the switching チ83により画像の切換え指示 indication of an image is outputted by the foot switch 83.

により光源及びカメラを切り換 A light source and a camera are switched by

A fluorescent observation or a fluorescent usual observation is chosen.

[0062]

蛍光観察を行う場合は、アダプ When performing a fluorescent observation, in タ64,67において蛍光観察 adapters 64 and 67, an optical path is switched



to the fluorescent light-source for observation 61, and camera 68 side for an observation, and a fluorescent image is picked up:

From the fluorescent observation apparatus 76, a fluorescent observation image signal is obtained and a fluorescent observation image is displayed to a monitor 84.

On the one side, when observing a usual endoscope image, in adapters 64 and 67, an optical path is switched to the usual light-source for observation 63, and camera 69 side for an observation, and the endoscope image by the usual illumination light is picked up.

From CCU 79, a usual observation image signal is obtained and a usual observation image is displayed to a monitor 84.

[0063]

[0063]

Such a component can perform a fluorescent observation and the endoscope observation by usual white light etc.

Also in the fluorescent observation apparatus which performs a fluorescent observation and a usual endoscope observation such as this example, a size-reduction of a camera and weight reduction become possible by arranging MCP instead of an image intensifier as amplification means of a fluorescent image in the fluorescent camera for an observation.

It can reduce in size more the endoscope operating-part peripheral including the adapter and the camera.

The operativity at the time of a fluorescent observation can be improved.

[0064]

[0064]



【付記】

構成を得ることができる。すな explained in full detail above. わち、

(1)励起光を生体組織の観 (1) 光素子の出力を基に反射光量を 検知し、該受光素子の出力が所 と、を備えたことを特徴とする receiving element. 蛍光観察装置...

[0065]

(2) 前記蛍光観察装置は、 前記励起光を挿入部先端側まで 伝送するライトガイドと前記蛍 内視鏡を備えており、前記受光 which 配設したことを特徴とする付記 side of a hand.

[Additional remark]

以上詳述したように本発明の実 According to the embodiment of this invention, 施態様によれば、以下のような the following components can be obtained as

That is, it becomes as follows.

In the fluorescent observation apparatus 察対象部位へ照射して前記励起 which irradiates excitation light to the part for an 光による蛍光像を観察する蛍光 observation of an organism tissue, and 観察装置において、前記励起光 observes the fluorescent image by above-を発生する光源と、前記励起光 mentioned excitation light, the amount of の観察対象部位における反射光 reflected light is detected to a group the output を受光する受光素子と、前記受 of the light source which generates abovementioned excitation light, the light receiving element which receives the reflected light in the 定量となるよう前記光源の出射 part for an observation of above-mentioned 光量を調整する光量制御手段 excitation light, and an above-mentioned light

> Quantity-or-light control means to adjust the amount of emitted lights of an above-mentioned light source so that the output of the light receiving element may be a predetermined amount, these were provided.

> Fluorescent observation apparatus characterised by the above-mentioned.

[0065]

The above-mentioned fluorescent (2)observation apparatus is provided with the endoscope which has the light guide which 光像を手元側の接眼部まで伝送 transmits above-mentioned excitation light to an するイメージガイドとを有する insertion-part end side, and the image guide wansmits an above-mentioned 素子を前記内視鏡の接眼部内に fluorescent image to the eye-piece part at the



1に記載の蛍光観察装置。

The above-mentioned light receiving element was arranged to the eye-piece circles of an above-mentioned endoscope.

Fluorescent observation apparatus described in additional remark 1 characterised by the above-mentioned.

[0066]

(3) 前記蛍光観察装置は、前記励起光による観察対象部位の蛍光像を撮像する蛍光観察用カメラを備えており、前記受光素子を前記蛍光観察用カメラ内に配設したことを特徴とする付記1に記載の蛍光観察装置。

[0066]

(3) The above-mentioned fluorescent observation apparatus is provided with the fluorescent camera for an observation which picks up the fluorescent image of the part for an observation by above-mentioned excitation light.

The above-mentioned light receiving element was arranged in the above-mentioned fluorescent camera for an observation.

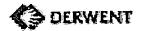
Fluorescent observation apparatus described in additional remark 1 characterised by the above-mentioned.

[0067]

(4) 前記並光観察装置は、 (4) 的記励起光を挿入部先端側まで observation 伝送するライトガイドと前記蛍 endoscope 光像を手元側の接眼部まで伝送 transmits the するイメージガイドとを有する insertion-par 内視鏡と、前記励起光による観 which transmits the part of a national の接眼部と前記蛍光観察用力 observation image of the 現鏡の接眼部まで伝送された像 mentioned で切換えるアグプタと、を備え observation.

[0067]

(4) Above-mentioned fluorescent observation apparatus is placed between the endoscope which has the light guide which transmits above-mentioned excitation light to an insertion-part end side, and the image guide which transmits an above-mentioned fluorescent image to the eye-piece part at the side of a hand, the fluorescent camera for an observation which picks up the fluorescent image or the part for an observation by abovementioned excitation light, and the eye-piece part of an above-mentioned endoscope and the above-mentioned fluorescent camera for an



ており、前記受光素子を前記ア ダプタ内に配設したことを特徴 とする付記1に記載の蛍光観察 装置。

The adapter which switches the emitted-light path of the image transmitted to the eye-piece part of an above-mentioned endoscope by the fluorescent image by excitation light, and the optical image by the white illumination light, these are provided.

The above-mentioned light receiving element was arranged in the above-mentioned adapter.

Fluorescent observation apparatus described in additional remark 1 characterised by the above-mentioned.

[0068]

前記蛍光像の光路中に (5) 入射光を二つに分割する分光素 子を設け、この分光素子の一方 の出射面後方に前記受光素子を 1に記載の蛍光観察装置。

[0088]

Provide the spectroscopy element which (5) divides an incident light to two, in the optical path of an above-mentioned fluorescent image.

The above-mentioned light receiving element 配設したことを特徴とする付記 was arranged behind one radiation surface of this spectroscopy element.

> Figorescent observation apparatus described in additional remark 1 characterised by the above-mentioned.

[0069]

励起光を生体組織の観 (6) 像を増幅する手段としてのMC P(マイクロチャンネルプレー 察装置。

[0069]

The image amplifier which consists of 察対象部位へ照射して前記励起 MCP (micro channel plate) as the light source 光による蛍光像を観察する蛍光 which generates above-mentioned excitation 観察装置において、前記励起光 light. image-pick-up means to pick up the を発生する光源と、前記励起光 fluorescent image of the part for an observation による観察対象部位の蛍光像を by above-mentioned excitation light, and means 撮像する撮像手段と、前記蛍光 to amplify an above-mentioned fluorescent image, in the fluorescent observation apparatus which irradiates excitation light to the part for an ト) からなる像増幅素子と、を observation of an organism tissue, and 備えたことを特徴とする蛍光観 observes the fluorescent image by abovementioned excitation light, these were provided.



Fiuorescent observation apparatus characterised by the above-mentioned.

[0070]

(7) 前記 撮像手段は 固体 撮像素子を含んで構成されており、この 固体 撮像素子の像入射面前方に前記像増幅素子を配設したことを特徴とする付記 6に記載の蛍光観察装置。

[0070]

(7) Above-mentioned image-pick-up means is comprised including the solid-state image-pick-up element.

面前方に前記像増幅素子を配設 The above-mentioned image amplifier was したことを特徴とする付記 6 に arranged chead of the image plane of incidence 記載の蛍光観察装置。 of this solid-state image-pick-up element.

Figurescent observation apparatus described in additional remark 6 characterised by the above-mentioned.

[0071]

[0071]

【発明の効果】

以上説明したように本発明によれば、観察対象部位に応じて常に適切な光量の励起光を照射することができ、最適な観察画像を得ることが可能となる効果がある。

[EFFECT OF THE INVENTION]

As explained above according to this invention, the excitation light of a quantity of light always suitable can be irradiated depending on the part for an observation.

It is effective in the ability of the optimum observation image to be obtained.

【図面の簡単な説明】

[BRIEF EAPLANATION OF DRAWINGS] ...

【図1】

図1ないし図3は本発明の第1 実施例に係り、図1は蛍光観察 装置の主要部の構成を示す構成 説明図

[FIGURE 1]

Figs. 1 tc. 3 relate to the 1st example of this invention.

装置の主要部の構成を示す構成 Fig. 1 is a component explanatory drawing 説明図 which shows the component of the principal part of fluorescent observation apparatus.



【図2】

いた例の全体構成を示す構成説 明図

[FIGURE 2]

蛍光観察装置として内視鏡を用 Component explanatory drawing showing the entire component of the example using the endoscope fluorescent observation **a**pparatus

【図3】

る蛍光のスペクトラムを示す特 性図

[FIGURE 3]

生体組織の観察対象部位におけ The characteristic view showing the fluorescent spectrum in the part for an observation of an organism. tissue

【図4】

本発明の第2実施例に係る蛍光 説明図

[FIGURE +]

Component explanatory drawing showing the 観察装置の全体構成を示す構成 entire component of the fluorescent observation apparatus based on the 2nd example of this invention

【図5】

辺の構成を示す構成説明図

[FIGURE 5]

本発明の第3実施例に係る蛍光 Component explanatory drawing showing the 観察装置の蛍光観察用カメラ周 fluorescent camera peripheral component for an observation of the fluorescent observation apparatus based on the 3rd example of this invention.

【図6】

内視鏡を用いた蛍光観察装置の 構成例を示す構成説明図

[FIGURE 3]

Component explanatory drawing showing the example of a component of the fluorescent observation apparatus using the endoscope

【図7】

図7及び図8は蛍光像の増幅手 段を小型化した蛍光観察装置の 第1の構成例に係り、図7は蛍 光観察用カメラ周辺の概略構成 of a fluorescent image in size. を示す構成説明図

[FIGURE 7]

Fig. 7 and 8 concerns on the example of a 1st component of the fluorescent observation apparatus which reduced amplification means

Fig. 7 is a component explanatory drawing the peripheral which SHOWS schematic



component of the fluorescent camera for an observation.

【図8】

蛍光像の増幅手段としてのMC Pの概略構成及び作用を説明す るための作用説明図

【図9】

係る装置全体の概略構成図

【図10】

係る内視鏡の概略構成図

【図11】

蛍光像の増幅手段を小型化した 蛍光観察装置の第4の構成例と 置の構成を示す構成説明図

【符号の説明】

1…光源

2…光量制御手段

[FIGURE 3]

Effect explanatory drawing for explaining the schematic component and a schematic effect of MCP as amplification means of a fluorescent image

[FIGURE 9]

蛍光像の増幅手段を小型化した The schematic block diagram of the entire 蛍光観察装置の第2の構成例に apparatus based on the example of a 2nd component of the fluorescent observation apparatus which reduced amplification means of a fluorescent image in size

[FIGURE .0]

蛍光像の増幅手段を小型化した The schematic block diagram of the endoscope 蛍光観察装置の第3の構成例に based on the 3rd example of a component of the illuorascent observation apparatus which reduced amplification means of a fluorescent image in size

[FIGURE .1]

Component explanatory drawing showing the component of the apparatus which performs a して、蛍光観察と通常の白色光 flucrescent observation and the endoscope 等による内視鏡観察とを行う装 observation by usual white light etc. as 4th example of a component of the fluorescent observation apparatus which reduced amplification means of a fluorescent image in size

[EXPLANATION OF DRAWING]

1 ... Liqui Source

2 Quantity-of-Light Control Means

JP7-204156-A



3 …光源装置

4…内視鏡

6…ライトガイド

7…イメージガイド

9…フィルタ

10…受光素子

13…蛍光観察用カメラ

14…蛍光画像処理装置

20…観察対象部位

0 既宗// 次回//

3 ... Light Source Device

4 ... Endoscope

6 ... Lignt Guide

7 Image Guide

9 ... Filter

10 ... Light Receiving Element

13 ... Fictorescent Camera for Observation

14 ... Fluorescent Image Processor

20 ... Part for Observation

【図1】

[FIGURE .]

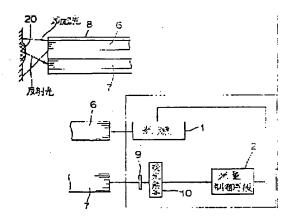
Excited Light

Reflected Light

1 Light Source

2 Light Quantity Control Means

10 Light Receiving Element

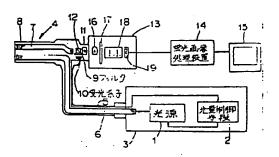


【図2】

[FIGURE 2]

- 14 Fluorescent Image Processor
- 9 Filter
- 10 Light Receiving Element
- 1 Light Source
- 2 Light Quantity Control Means

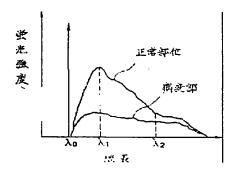




【図3】

[FIGURE 3]

Intensity of Fluorescence	W:.velength
Normal Tissue	Direased Tissue

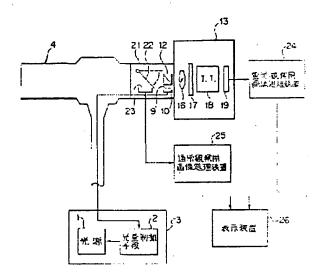


【図4】

[FIGURE 4]

24 Image Processor for Fluorescent Observation
25 Image Processor for Standard Observation
26 Display Device
1 Light Source
2 Light Quantity Control Means





[図5]

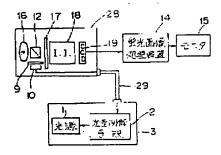
[FIGURE 8]

14 Fluorescent Image Processor

15 Monitor

1 Light Source

2 Light Quantity Control Means

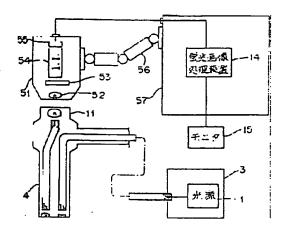


【図6】

[FIGURE 3]

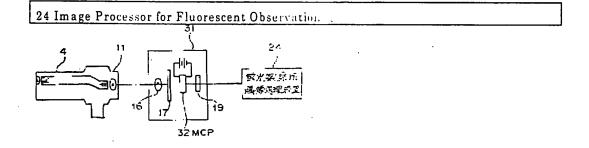
14 Fluorescent Ima	ge Processor	 		
15 Monitor		 	 	
1 Light Source				





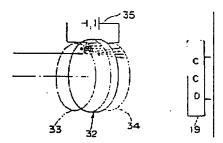
[図7]

[FIGURE /]



【図8】

[FIGURE 3]

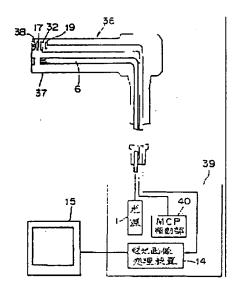


【図9】

[FIGURE 9]

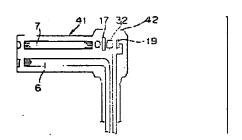
1 Light Source	
40 MCP Drive Part	
14 Fluorescent Image Processor	





【図10】

[FIGURE 10]

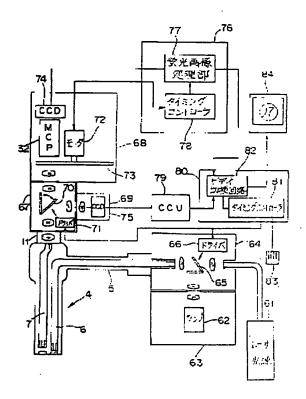


【図11】

[FIGURE 11]

72 Motor	77 Fluorescent Image Processing Part	78 Timing Controller
71 Driver	82 Video Switching Circuit	81 Timing Controller
66 Driver	62 Lamp	61 Laser Source







DERWENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Derwent shall not in any circumstances be liable or responsible for the completeness or accuracy of any Derwent translation and will not be liable for any direct, indirect, consequential or economic loss or loss of profit resulting directly or indirectly from the use of any translation by any customer.

Derwent Information Ltd. is part of The Thomson Corporation

Please visit our home page:

"WWW.DERWENT.CO.UK" (English)

"WWW.DERWENT.CO.JP" (Japanese)

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)